

Int February

**Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council**

**MEDICAL OFFICER'S
Annual Report
For the Year 1925**



HOYLAND :
E. HIRST, PRINTER, BOOTH STREET.
1926.

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HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

HOYLAND NETHER.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HOYLAND NETHER URBAN
——— DISTRICT COUNCIL. ———

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your District for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

In Circular 648 the Ministry request that this year the Report shall be also in the nature of a Survey dealing with the measure of progress made during the preceding five years, 1921 to 1925, both inclusive, and giving the extent and character of the changes made during that period in the Public Health Services, and stating any further action of importance in the organization or development of Public Health Services contemplated by the Local Authority.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Many years ago the Vicar of a neighbouring village told me that Hoyland always reminded him of the "City on the Hill." We certainly have the hill, but hitherto I have not observed any signs of a city. In fact Hoyland has developed into an enlarged colliery village or villages with many of the disadvantages of the country and few of its advantages, and many disadvantages of a town with precious few of its advantages.

The Area is situated in the Southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, containing 2,086, 531 acres. It is bounded on the North by the Urban District of Worsborough; on the East by the Urban District of Wombwell; on the South by the Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth Parishes of the Rotherham Rural District; and on the West by Tankersley Parish of the Wortley Rural District.

The general configuration is hilly, the maximum altitude reached being 600 feet at the Law Stand, which is only 50 feet less than the highest point in the Barnsley Union. From this high point the land falls sharply to the North, until at Shortwood, a little above the beck, the contour line shows only 300 feet above sea level. It falls again to the West, but more gradually, so that at Hoyland Common nearly all the houses are on the 500 feet level. Towards the South it slopes gradually down to Nether Hoyland, a longer distance than to Hoyland Common, where the majority of the houses are situated between the 450 and 400 feet contour lines, and then the slope continues further to Elsecar, the highest point there being 350 feet and then dropping down to something just under 200 feet.

The surface soil generally is somewhat impervious with a clay sub-soil, while underlying parts of the Hoyland Common and St. Peter's Wards are the remains of beds of valuable ironstone, found as iron pyrites and carbonate of iron, which were formerly worked.

We are over the extreme edge of the valuable "Barnsley Bed" of coal, which unfortunately has almost all been worked out. There are other valuable seams of coal which are now being vigorously worked, and in consequence of which some of our buildings and land are damaged by subsidence and our wells dried up.

We have only one sheet of water, the Elsecar Reservoir, which is formed by damming the Harley Dike in order to fill the Elsecar Branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal. The Shortwood Dike, on the other boundary of the district, divides us from Worsborough and eventually finds its way into the River Dove.

The population consists almost entirely of the working classes, who find employment in the collieries carried on in the district and those worked in the surrounding neighbourhood. We have also several foundries and brickworks, but no mills of any description.

Agriculture is carried on throughout the district, the land being divided into many small holdings, the larger consisting of farms of 60 to 80 acres, with only one or two, if any, of larger extent, and the others of 10 to 25 acres. All the farmers, both large and small, keep milch cows and make the production of milk their chief aim, no one either growing corn or feeding cattle as their principal means of livelihood but only as an adjunct to their dairying. In nearly all cases the farmers are their own purveyors, hawking the milk through the populous parts of the district.

The population is chiefly concentrated at Hoyland Common, Hoyland Nether and Elsecar, each of them with over 4000 inhabitants, and in a smaller degree at Platts Common where we have about 1000 people.

Until May 1st, 1891, the district was governed by a Highway Board elected under 5 and 6 William IV., chap. 50, and a Parochial Committee appointed by the Barnsley Rural

Sanitary Authority and which, for the sake of convenience, usually consisted of the members of the Highway Board. On the first of May, 1891, a Local Board was formed and the district divided into four Wards, viz.: Hoyland, Hoyland Common, Elsecar and St. Peter's; to be followed under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894 by an Urban District Council.

Area of each Ward.

Hoyland Common Ward	...	374 acres.
Hoyland Ward		259 acres.
St. Peter's Ward		744 acres.
Elsecar Ward		707 acres.

Inhabited Houses in each Ward.

During the year 28 new houses were built as follows, viz.:

Elsecar Ward...19. St. Peter's Ward...7.

Hoyland Common Ward...2.

Making the number of houses in each Ward

Hoyland Common...933. Elsecar...777.

Hoyland...931. St. Peter's...682.

Or a total for the district of 3,380.

At the 1921 Census the number of "Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied" for the whole district was given as 3,067, and for each Ward as follows, viz.:

Elsecar...763. Hoyland...918.

Hoyland Common ..950. St. Peter's...436.

These figures, I fear, are not absolutely correct, but must be very nearly so.

As usual, for convenience of reference, I give you the number of each Census from and including that of 1801.

Population at Census.

1801— 823	1841—2,957	1881— 9,821
1811—1,064	1851—2,909	1891—11,006
1821—1,229	1861—4,218	1901—12,464
1831—1,670	1871—6,293	1911—14,639
	1921 (June)—14,904	

General Statistics.

Registrar-General's Estimate 1925	...	16,080.
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	3,067.
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)		3,244.
Rateable Value		£56,617.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	£190.
Amount of Poor Law Relief		£3,228 9s. 11d.

This Out-Relief was an increase of practically £600
over the amount paid in 1924.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths actually registered in our district during the year, without any correction, was 147—Males 80, Females 67. From this number three deaths of non-residents were deducted, and 24 deaths of our residents who died in various hospitals and institutions outside the district were added, making our nett deaths 168, or a decrease of 20 compared with the previous year.

Total Births in the District...382.

Males...199. Females...183.

Legitimate :—Males...192, Females...178.

Illegitimate :—Males...7, Females...5.

Birth-Rate for the year...23·75.

Total Deaths...168.

Males...89. Females...79.

Death-Rate...10·44.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age...31.

Males...19. Females...12.

The deaths of two Female Illegitimate Children included.

Infantile Mortality Rate...81.

Below I give the Death-Rate, Birth-Rate and Infantile Death-Rate for the past five years.

	Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Death Rate	...	14·11	10·54	11·11	11·75	10·44
Birth Rate	...	28·03	24·77	24·26	25·37	23·75
Infantile Death Rate		117	86	76	81	81

Causes of Death in the Five Years 1921—1925 (continued).

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		Total Deaths in 5 years.
Diarrhoea, etc (under 2 years)	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	12
Nephritis (Acute & Chronic)	2	3	4	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	15
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition, including Sepsis...	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	9
Congenital Debility, Prema- ture Birth, & Malformation	11	—	10	9	4	4	3	3	7	6	57
Suicide ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	2	—	10
Other deaths from Violence	5	3	7	—	4	—	8	1	—	1	29
Other defined Diseases	20	20	15	14	16	15	18	15	14	17	164
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	1	—	12
Appendicitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Other Respiratory Diseases...	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	—	9
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	214	163	175	188	168	175	188	168	168	168	

You will observe from the foregoing details of the causes of death that last year was one of our most favourable years. We had the lowest death-rate ever recorded, this being a fraction less than that recorded for the year 1922, which was previously our most favourable year. Our total of deaths was 168, or only an increase of 5 over the year 1922, although our estimated increase of population was more than a thousand over the 1921 Census.

It will be seen that we had only one death due to Enteric Fever and one to Scarlet Fever during the five years. Our deaths from the Respiratory Diseases are always large, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounting for over 230 in this period. Heart Disease and Cerebral Hæmorrhage together with Cancer are also in considerable numbers, the total number of deaths from Heart Disease being much larger than I had thought was the case, the number of deaths of females being in excess, proving, I think, that athletics and hard manual labour are not the principal causes. We had an average of two Suicides a year; and other deaths from violence, colliery accidents mostly, averaging practically six a year. Measles comes in cycles and is very quickly epidemic, as this disease is still treated by many mothers with indifference, and in consequence Chest Complaints in many cases rapidly prove fatal. Whooping Cough and Influenza are, like the poor, always with us, in varying degrees of severity and numbers. Our deaths from Diphtheria have averaged virtually 9 per cent. of cases notified. Encephalitis Lethargica is a most mysterious disease, none knowing whence it comes nor whence it goes. Out of the seven cases notified, five proved fatal.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

1.—**Tuberculosis.** The County Council provide or subsidize the Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of this disease, including the following amongst others, viz. :

Middleton Sanatorium, Ilkley.

Carr Gate Sanatorium, Wakefield.

Dean Head Sanatorium, Horsforth, Leeds.

Rawdon Sanatorium, Rawdon, Leeds.

Morton Banks Sanatorium, Keighley.

Eldwick Sanatorium.

Oakwood Hall Hospital, Rotherham.

Bowden Sanatorium, Cheshire.

In addition there are other places in various parts of the country where patients, particularly juveniles, are occasionally sent.

2.—**Maternity.** No Hospital is provided for Maternity or Children, but arrangements have been made by the County Council for Maternity cases with the Jessop Hospital for Women, at Sheffield, on terms, for admission of cases from this district.

3.—**Fever.** The Kendray Fever Hospital, situated in the County Borough of Barnsley, is maintained jointly by the Barnsley Corporation, the Rural District Council of Barnsley, and all the neighbouring eight Urban District Councils, of which we are one, for the treatment of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and where necessary Measles and Epidemic Encephalitis.

4.—**Small-Pox.** The Hospital at Lund Wood is provided and maintained similarly to the Kendray Fever Hospital.

None of the Hospitals are situated in our area, but as indicated the Fever and Small-Pox Hospitals are supported partly by this Council. The number of beds at Kendray Hospital, 84, is insufficient to provide adequate accommodation for a combined population of 155,000, and it is contemplated to erect a new cubicle block to contain 24 beds when times permit.

There is not any Institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the area.

Ambulance facilities. (a) For infectious cases. Two ambulances are provided and maintained by the aforementioned ten contributories.

(b) For non-infectious cases and accident cases. The Joint Hospital Scheme at Sheffield provides ambulances, and the authorities of the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, provide ambulance facilities in certain cases. In addition, each colliery in the district provides an ambulance for their cases of accident, and these may, in an emergency, be borrowed.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the County Council, viz.:

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodat'n
Maternity & Child Welfare	High Street, Hoyland	Schoolroom of the Free Church of England.
School Clinic	ditto.	ditto.
Tuberculosis	Barnsley	Open-air School Dispens'ry
Venereal Diseases	ditto.	ditto.

Venereal Diseases are also treated at the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital at Sheffield.

There are not any Day Nurseries in the district.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part time).

Sanitary Inspector (whole time).

to both of whom contribution is made to their salary.

The Sanitary Inspector possesses the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances and as Meat Inspector. The other public office held by the Sanitary Inspector is Hackney Carriage Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.** This is not provided by the County Council or the Sanitary Authority, but by the Hoyland Nursing Association, financed by voluntary contributors, who provide and maintain two fully-trained Nurses, whose unfailing and skilful attention are very much appreciated by all the residents. They are not allowed to attend either Maternity or Infectious cases any further than Acute Pneumonia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. It cannot be too widely known that any resident is at liberty to send for the Nurse in charge of their district, whether they are members of the Association or not, but in no case must they be summoned to either a Maternity or Infectious case.

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** There is no regular Nurse provided for these cases, but should we have a severe epidemic of Measles assistance would be readily rendered by the County Council.

Midwives. The Council neither employ nor subsidize any Midwife. There are three Midwives resident in our area, and three or four Midwives residing in neighbouring areas who all practise in our district. In addition, similarly to other districts, we have several untrained professional handy-women who are present at many maternity cases.

Legislation in Force.

Adoptive Acts. Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.

* Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.

* Parts 3 and 6, Sections 15—33, except Section 25 of Part II.

„ 52—68, „ „ 61 of Part IV.

„ 95 of Part 10.

Private Street Works Act 1892.

Public Health Act 1925—all adoptive parts asked for.

Byelaws and Regulations.

Prevention of Nuisances, approved 26/4/1892.

Common Lodging Houses, approved 26/4/1892.

New Streets and Buildings, approved 8/9/1925.

Slaughter Houses, approved 26/4/1892.

Offensive Trades, approved 26/4/1892.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. I can only repeat what I mentioned in my last Report, viz.: that our supply of water is neither adequate nor constant. This is an old story, in fact a “hardy annual,” and has been the same for thirty years or more. In fact things got so serious in 1899 that the Council wrote to the Local Government Board asking them to issue an order directing the Dearne Valley Waterworks Company to keep on the water under pressure, as they had power to do so under Clause 34 of the Dearne Valley Water Company’s Act, 43 and 44 Vict. ch. CXVI.

The representations of the Council met with a favourable response and an inquiry was held during the month of March, 1900, by their Inspector, E. A. Sandford, Esq. Our case was ably managed by our Clerk, Colonel Raley, and the case for the Water Company was in the hands of the late Colonel Hewitt assisted by the late Colonel T. W. H. Mitchell, their Engineer, and the late Mr. John Robinson, their Secretary.

In the end, after promises by the Water Company, the Local Government Board wrote as follows. "The Board are satisfied from their Inspector's Report that the supply of water afforded by the Company within the Urban District of Hoyland Nether has been very inadequate during certain times of the year; but having regard to all circumstances of the case, and particularly in view of an undertaking given by the Company on the 4th April last to take all such steps as are necessary and advisable in order to ensure within twelve months from that date a continuous supply of water to all the districts supplied by the Company, the Board have decided to postpone for the above period the further consideration of the question of issuing an Order under Section 34 of the Company's Act."

Nothing to improve matters was apparently done by the Water Company, so when in November 1900 the Dearne Valley Water Company published an application to Parliament (through the Board of Trade) for powers to make a large increase in their capital, the Council promptly seized the opportunity of again drawing the attention of the higher power to the grave inconvenience which the inhabitants suffered owing to the insufficient supply. In consequence of the action of our Council, the Board of Trade called a conference of the various parties, and Messrs. Durnford, Lazenby and Kenworthy, with the Clerk, were selected to present our case. The conference took place in London on March 13th, 1901, when Sir Thomas Bloomfield received our representations and those of the Dearne Valley Water Company and the Hemsworth Rural District Council. He intimated that the Board would require from the Water Company, as a condition of the authorization of an increase in their capital, an undertaking that they would provide a constant supply under pressure within twelve months.

The effect of this intimation was promptly made apparent by the receipt of a request from the Dearne Valley Water

Company for an interview with the representatives of the Council at which Mr. Marsh, the Water Engineer of the Sheffield City Council, would be present. This interview took place at Barnsley on March 26th, 1901, and eventually terms were satisfactorily arranged—the Council to give the Company twelve months in which to join up with Sheffield mains at Potter Hill and then deliver the Sheffield water at Allott's Corner, Hoyland Common.

I mention these matters in order that the people of our district may know that efforts to obtain an adequate and constant supply of pure water were not wanting in the past.

The Dearne Valley Water Company was incorporated by the Dearne Valley Water Act which received Royal Assent on the 2nd August, 1880. Previous to that we had not had any public supply of water for the district, but were dependant on private wells scattered throughout the district.

As I have mentioned, it was soon evident that the supply of water at the Broomhill pumping station was not sufficient, and hence the trouble. Things went on fairly smoothly after 1901 until the war years, when in 1919 negotiations were opened for the purchase of the Water Company's undertaking by a Board to be formed of representatives of the various Urban District Councils concerned, viz.: Bolton-on-Dearne, Darfield, and Hoyland, who were joined later by Wombwell.

This Water Board, known as the Dearne Valley Water Board, was constituted by Act of Parliament 10 and 11 George V., session 1920, and at present consists of sixteen members apportioned as follows, viz.: Wombwell 5, Bolton-on-Dearne 3, Hoyland Nether 3, Darfield 2, with one representative each for Great Houghton and Little Houghton in the Hemsworth Rural District, and the Parish of Billingley in the Barnsley Rural District; these different districts constituting the area of supply.

The estimated population supplied by the Board is 63,000, requiring over a million gallons per day. In our district 3,337 houses derive their supply from the Dearne Valley Water Board, 40 from wells, 12 from Sheffield and 1 from Ingbirchworth. The capital expenditure since the formation of the Water Board to the year ended March 31st of this year amounts to £69,296. The principal items comprised in this sum are as follows, viz—

Acquisition of Undertaking of Dearne

Valley Water Co....	...	£28,276 5s. 3d.
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Acquisition of Undertaking from

Wombwell U.D.C.	...	£11,698 12s. 10d.
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Acquisition of Land and Buildings

(Hoyland)	...	£638 12s. 1d.
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Reservoirs and Tanks, Great Houghton,

Hoyland (with connections) and

Goldthorpe ditto.	...	£7,672 0s. 1d.
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Boring Operations and Wells (Cat Hill

and Goldthorpe Green)	..	£2,333 13s. 11d.
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Mains	...	£11,580 14s. 4d.
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Parliamentary Expenses	...	£4,902 15s. 2d.
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Since the constitution of the Board in the year 1920, the members have been strenuously and constantly trying to find water and we now hope that their efforts will very shortly be crowned with success. They have made an agreement with the Sheffield City Council to be supplied with 500,000 gallons per day. This necessitates the laying of a 12-inch main from Thorpe Hesley to Jump, and then further to the Works at Broomhill. When this is accomplished, and the water turned on, surely we may hope that our immediate necessity will be provided for. All this costs money, and so this main and the electrification of the plant at Broomhill will absorb another £30,000, thus bringing the capital expenditure in the region of £100,000.

Rivers and Streams. We have no rivers in our district, and only two streams—the Harley Dike and the Shortwood Dike, the former dividing our district on the South from the Rotherham Rural District and the latter on the North dividing us from the Worsborough Urban District. The only pollution is from coal washing at Shortwood.

Drainage and Sewerage. The arrangements for the drainage and sewerage and sewage disposal of the district are satisfactory, with the exception of the Upper Hoyland portion of our area. This has not yet been satisfactorily sewered, as it would, I believe, necessitate some small disposal works at that side owing to the inability to get the sewage to our Elsecar works. The following notes have been kindly furnished by our Surveyor—Mr. J. R. Shepherd.

Sewerage. During the years 1921 and 1922 there was nothing to report. In 1923 the extension to the West Street Sewer was carried out at a cost of £153. Platts Common Sewer Scheme for laying a new sewer to take the place of the existing one which had suffered from subsidence; this was approved by the Council and in 1924 the public enquiry was held. In November the work was commenced and despite very bad weather and other setbacks the work was completed in 1925 at under the estimated cost of £2,400.

During this year extensions were made to the Sewer in Armroyd, owing to the building activities in that district.

At the Sewage Disposal Works slight alterations were made to utilize two existing humus sludge beds for ordinary sludge and at the same time an enlargement to them was effected. The difficulty of cleaning the scum off the humus tanks was overcome by erecting a staging and facilitated the better working of the tanks. Two stormwater overflows, i.e.—that at the bottom of St. Helen's Street Sewer and the one near the Works, were reconstructed on the recommendation of the Inspector of the Ministry of Health and were included in the Platts Common Sewer.

Smoke Abatement. No action has been taken by the Council with a view to the Abatement of Nuisance from Smoke. One cannot help thinking that if more care were taken in the firing of many of our colliery boilers less smoke might be emitted. The most objectionable is the dense yellow smoke thrown out at certain times of the day by the bye-product plants. This is most irritating and I feel sure must be detrimental to health.

Schools. There are none but Public Elementary Schools in the district and these are regularly visited and note taken of their sanitary condition and water supply. None of the schools were closed in consequence of the prevalence of any infectious disease, and all are disinfected both during the summer and winter vacations.

We have in the Council Schools at Hoyland Common, Hoyland and Elsecar, accommodation for 2,193 scholars ; 1,939 on the registers, and an average attendance of 1,740.

In the Non-Provided Schools there is accommodation for 1,234 ; they having 1,063 on the registers, and an average attendance of 956.

From these figures the totals are as follows, viz. :

Accommodation in all Schools...3,427.

Number on Registers...3,002.

Average Attendance...2,696.

The surplus of accommodation is principally at Hoyland Common, St. Peter's and the Hoyland Council Girls' having on the other hand a larger number on their registers than the accommodation. The Medical Inspection of the School Children is carried out by the West Riding County Council, and in addition cases of children who are discovered to be ill or suffering from some abnormality are sent by the teachers to the School Clinic presided over weekly by the Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity and Child-Welfare Clinic.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following Report on the Sanitary Administration of the district has been contributed by my colleague, Mr. S. Skitt, the Sanitary Inspector.

Cleansing. A separate and complete Report is made on this subject, including Survey Report, and is attached hereto.

Summary of defects and insanitary conditions remedied by informal notices and various sections of P.H.A. 1875 and 1907.

Dwellings. The principal defects were leaky roofs, damp walls, dilapidated ceilings, window frames, eaves, gutters and down pipes.

The total number of defects remedied was	...	118
--	-----	-----

Drains. Choked drains and filthy stench traps were remedied to the following number	...	60
--	-----	----

Closets. Dilapidated privy closets, dilapidated ashbins and defective W.C. cisterns and water closets		66
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In the case of 30 privies converted, considerable structural repairs were carried out. In some cases the demolition of the existing structures and the erection of new on better sites was carried out; while in others, defects in walls, roofs, etc., were completely renovated, thus effecting considerable sanitary improvement in the district, the expense being borne by the owners.

Miscellaneous. Defective paving of back yards, and dirty premises, nuisances from Poultry keeping, and over-flowing manure pits were attended to a total of ... 53 cases

Making with the previous numbers given a grand total of	...	...	...	...	297
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Conversions and types of Closets.

Privy closets converted to W.C.	...	...	99
Water closets provided in new houses	...	...	32
Waste water closets converted to W.C.	...	...	4

Thirteen water closets extra to the privies converted were provided during the conversions at the owners' expense, seven of them voluntarily, and the other six in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Acts.

Present Closet Accommodation.

Premises with Privy Ashpit accommodation	...	1,502
Number of Privy Middens in the district...	...	567
Number of Privies in the district	...	979
Number of Dry Ashpits in the district	...	43
Number of Ashbins in the district	...	2,054

The Water Closet accommodation, based on the records kept and the additions by new houses and conversions show :—

Water Closets ... 1,655

Waste Water Closets ... 205

Making the total closet accommodation as follows :—

Privies ... 979

Water Closets ... 1,655

Waste Water Closets ... 205

No. of Inspections for Nuisances, 1925	...	298
No. of Nuisances reported in 1925	...	386
No. of Nuisances in hand at end of 1924...	...	160
No. of Nuisances now requiring abatement (end of 1925)		188
No. abated during 1925	...	358
Outstanding at the end of 1924	...	160
Notices served informal	...	113
Notices complied with informal	...	97
Notices served (Statutory)	...	87
Notices complied with (Statutory)	...	51

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. In May, a visit of inspection was made to a number of cowsheds in the district by a Committee of the West Riding County Council, who were accompanied on their visit by the Chairman of the Council—Mr. J. Joyce, J.P., the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee—

Mr. A. Hough, the Medical Officer of Health, the Surveyor, and the Sanitary Inspector. As a result of the Committee's report, one cowkeeper was struck off the register, and another was asked to show cause why he also should not be struck off.

A Veterinary Inspection of the cattle was made during the year. His report is as follows :

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

January 19th, 1926.

Chairman and Members of Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report of the Inspection of Dairy Cows in your district.

I have inspected 185 cows belonging to 23 owners. I found two cases of suspicious udders ; one a cow in good condition, the owner agreed to dispose of it in a little time ; the other we sent a sample of milk to Wakefield.

During the half-year as Veterinary Inspector under the Tuberculosis Order I have taken two cows out of your district, one giving Tubercular milk, the other Tuberculous Emaciation.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) MARTIN ROBINSON.

Altogether 99 visits were made to milk producers.

Cowkeepers were warned to keep all cattle, cowsheds and milk utensils as clean as possible in order to obtain a clean milk supply.

The number of Registered Milk Retailers is	...	41
The do. do. (who are cowkeepers in the district)		23
The do. do. (but not cowkeepers)	...	5
The do. do. (from outside the district)	...	11

No. of milking cows kept (Dec.)...185.

Samples of Milk. Six samples of milk and four of other articles were taken during the year. All were found to be genuine.

Slaughter Houses. Sixteen Slaughter House licenses were issued during the year.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925.	In Dec. 1925.
Registered ...	1	1	1
Licensed ...	16	16	16

The introduction of the Meat Regulations in April has been a very definite step forward in the right direction. While all the advantages hoped for have not materialised, owing largely to the Ministry of Health's concessions, still a great deal of improvement has been made.

Visits to slaughter houses, butchers' shops, stalls, to the number of 572 have been made during the year, and the amount of meat condemned is as follows:

The Carcases and Offals of 4 Pigs.	
7 Pigs' Livers.	20 stones Beef.
5 Pigs' Plucks.	18 sets of Beasts' Lungs.
6 Pigs' Heads.	13 Beasts' Livers.
7 Pigs' Mesenterys.	7 Beasts' Mesenterys.
2 stones Pork.	8 sets of Beasts' Offals.
	3 Beasts' Udders.

A great improvement has been made to both the Hoyland and Hoyland Common Markets. That part of the Hoyland Market occupied by meat stalls has been paved, and the stalls substantially screened and covered with wood. The Hoyland Common Market Co. have screened both back and sides with wood, convenient doors to the stalls being provided. I have not yet seen any other similar Market so improved by a willing attempt to comply with the Meat Regulations, and great credit is due to both Market Companies.

The class of meat in the district has improved, and though the meat condemned is much more than in previous years, this is due to much more of the meat having been inspected than formerly by reason of the known time of killing and the retention clause in the Meat Regulations.

A large number of technical offences against the Regulations, committed following their introduction, have now largely disappeared as a result of warnings.

One of the most unsatisfactory features of the Regulations is their partial sanction of killing on unlicensed premises. For some time following the Regulations, persons having pigs to kill took them to a slaughter-house, but on getting to know that they were allowed to kill at home *occasionally*, continued to do so as before with the result that from April 1st, 1925, to 31st December, 64 pigs were killed on premises other than slaughter-houses and not licensed, in some cases the conditions being far from suitable and in no case was there the facilities and conditions such as are required of a slaughter-house. About 10 of the pigs killed were for bacon. In this respect the effect of the Regulations has been retrograde.

Obviously the Regulations have made a tremendous amount more work, both clerical and in meat inspection, but on the whole have justified it.

The slaughter-houses are kept clean and are at present in a fair condition speaking generally.

Workshops. The Workshops were visited during the year and were found to be satisfactory except in a few instances where limewashing was required.

Disinfection. After all cases of notifiable infectious disease the house and clothing are disinfected as required. I have also disinfected at any premises by request after a death from Cancer, Tuberculosis, etc.

Housing. Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	28
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924			8	}	28
(I) By the Local Authority			14		
(II) By other bodies or persons			6		

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. During the year a special inspection was made of all the tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures in the district, and a special report thereon submitted to the Council. Following the report it was decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for byelaws controlling these premises.

Unfit Houses. A special Sub-Committee was appointed to visit all the houses in the district recorded as unfit in 1919, together with certain other unsatisfactory property. Following the Committee's report on their inspection it was decided to provide Council houses for the tenants in the order stated in the report and to deal with the unfit houses as required by the Housing and Town Planning Acts.

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)					84
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910				40
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation				Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	84
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Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	34
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the House and Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : —				
(a) by Owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	..	...	...	49
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :					
(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	13
(b) by Local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	1

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the House and Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Order	...	...	...	4
---	-----	-----	-----	---

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	4
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit...	...	...	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	Nil
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	Nil

Building, Sewage Disposal and Sewerage.

Building. Private building has been practically nil during the period but has increased considerably this year as the following will show :

No. of Houses.—1921...1.
1922...Nil.
1923...3.
1924...5.
1925...28.

Housing Schemes. Activities in this direction were commenced in 1921, when the Fearnley Road site was commenced, and have gone forward since that date and are now well to the fore. In 1925 contracts were let for 152 houses at Elsecar. Owing to the difficulty arising in the procuring of other sites, further schemes have been delayed. It is hoped, however, to continue erecting houses.

Houses erected by Council.—1921...50.
1922...250.
1923...Nil.
1924...8.
1925...14.

Summary of Plans submitted to the Council for New Buildings during the Year 1925.

APPROVED.

NATURE OF PLAN.	POSITION.	OWNER.
Two houses	...West Bank	.. W. Bacon & F. Marsh
House and shop	...Hoyland road	...C. Scarrott
Dwelling house	...Broadcar road	...J. Rose
Bungalow	...Gill street	...W. Leach
Alterations to Kino	...West street	...Princess Theatre Co.
Bath room and W.C.	...Turf Tavern	...S. Smith's Brew. Co.
Washhouse & coal pce.	...Bank street	...G. Hayden
Additions to house	...Market street	...L. Dickinson
Dwelling house	...Kirk Balk	...A. Thompson
Dwelling house	...Broadcar road	...W. Hicks
Bath room, etc.	...George street	...F. Thompson
Alterations to house and shop	...Church street	...S. Renshaw
Two dwelling houses	...West street	...F. Crabb
Dwelling house	...Chapel street	...W. Utley
Dwelling house	...Armroyd lane	...Miss S. Lister
Dwelling house	...Armroyd lane	...W. Roger
Adds. to Pheasant Inn	..Barnsley road	...Leeds & Wakefld Brew.
Pay office	...Miners' Welfare	.. Welfare Committee
Convers'n of build'gs	...South Grove	...F. Smith
Cottage into shop	...King street	...Mrs. S. A. Joll
Demolitions & adds.	...Recreation Hall	...Trustees
Dwelling house	...Upper Hoyland	...C. Taylor
Ambulance store	...Reform row	...Elsecar Colliery

DISAPPROVED.

NATURE OF PLAN.	POSITION.	OWNER.
Wooden shop	...Hoyland road	...J. Bennet
Temporary additions to bakehouse	...King street	...E. Slown

Sanitary Administration.

Survey Report, 1921—1925.

(The Survey Report for Cleansing is given separately.)

With respect to the Sanitary Administration of the district generally, this may be said to have improved to an appreciable extent. The following comparison, together with the Cleansing Survey Report, between the years 1921 and 1925, give an indication of this.

	1921.	1925.
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	3,156	3,380
Number of Water Closets ...	950	1,650
Number of Privy Middens ...	893	567
Number of Milk Retailers ...	32	41
Number of Cowkeepers ...	26	23

Unfit Houses. Little has been done in the matter of unfit houses. Inspections under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts to the number of 688 have been made of dwelling houses. Five houses have been demolished, three closed permanently as dwelling houses, and two closed indefinitely through subsidence.

The main reason for so little action in this respect is the number of serious cases of overcrowding which still exist in the district. The Council consider it their first duty to provide houses to relieve this congestion. About 600 names are still down on the waiting list for houses.

General improvement has taken place in the trades relative to foodstuffs, the Meat Regulations and the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 having a big effect in this direction.

No great change has occurred yet in the methods of the milk producer, in spite of constant appeals, though there is improvement in their normal methods. Thus no farmer has provided special overalls, washing facilities and up-to-date covered milking receptacles for the milkers, or steam for cleansing same, but they have tried to maintain a greater cleanliness. A lot remains to be done, however, in this direction.

The veterinary inspection of cattle twice per year has been carried out, and the class of milk beasts in the district has proved to be very good.

Cleansing Department.—Collection.

Total number of Loads of Refuse collected and removed	8,262
Of this number the	
Total number of loads of Nightsoil collected and removed	5,078
„ „ Dry Rubbish „ „	3,184
Also collected under Trade Refuse Scheme,	
Bins of Fish Offal ...	618
Bins of Butchers' Offal ...	319
Total number of Ashpits emptied for the year ...	7,381

Disposal.

The above Refuse has been disposed of as follows :

Removed to Milton Tip	...	4,488 loads.
„ Hoyland Common Tip		2,033 loads.
„ Sewage Works Tip	...	181 loads.
„ Platts Common Tip	...	319 loads.
„ Farms		876 loads.
Total	...	<u>7,897 loads.</u>

Burned at the Destructor :

Loads of Refuse	...	365.
Bins of Fish Offal	...	618.
Bins of Butchers' Offal	...	319.

All diseased meat condemned during the year
was also burned.

Costings.

Total Expenditure of Cleansing for the year	£2,727	7s.	1d.
Total Income from Cleansing for the year	£	75	19s. 2d.
Total Cost of Cleansing for the year	...	£2,651	7s. 11d.

Of the total cost, £310 was spent in purchasing a new 30-cwt. Refuse Wagon, and £67 was spent on alterations to the Destructor as part of the improvement of the Collection and Disposal Scheme. These costs deducted from the total leave £2,274 7s. 11d. for actual Collection and Disposal costs.

The total number of houses in the district in 1925 was 3,380. Therefore taking the total cost of Cleansing for the year and apportioning it per house, the total cost per house was 15s. 8d. Taking the figures for actual Collection and Disposal, the cost per house is 13s. 5d.

General.

Similar information as is given in this year's Report has not been recorded for previous years, hence comparisons are difficult to make. In accordance with the requirements of a Survey Report however, records are given at the end of this Report showing what has been done during the last five years.

Before passing on from the records of 1925, some comments are, however, necessary.

In the first place it will be noted that for 1924, 9,450 loads of refuse were collected and removed, as against 8,262 for the year 1925. This is explained by the difference in transport. Two horses and carts were displaced in March, 1925, by the

30-cwt. Dry Refuse Motor. This vehicle removes on an average in one load what is equivalent to two-and-a-half loads by the horses, and has done so for nine months.

An increase in cost is shown between the two years of £248, but actually there is a decrease of £129 on actual working costs after allowing the £377 on initial cost on transport and Destructor.

Commencing with eight, the Trade Refuse list has increased to twenty subscribers, from whom collection is made twice or three times per week. No comparison can be made with previous years, as Trade Refuse collection only commenced on the 1st January this year.

Costings for Trade Refuse are as follows :

Expenditure for Bins, Stencils, etc....£8 8s. 6d.

Income from Subscribers . £19 12s. 6d.

These figures are included in the cost of Cleansing given. The actual Collection has formed part of the ordinary routine work and has been done without increase in staff or transport. It would therefore be difficult to give the cost of labour for Trade Refuse collection, particularly as the numbers have continued to grow throughout the year. At the present number of twenty users, with collection on two or three days per week, an approximate estimate would be that the labour and transport entailed is equivalent to the use of the Ford Ton Lorry, driver and one man, for one day per week. The bins are, of course, the property of the Council. No one trying the scheme has withdrawn from it.

During the year, 7,381 Ashpits were emptied. This figure is interesting as indicating the improvements in Cleansing, as the number is higher than in previous years, while the number of Ashpits has been reduced through conversions, and extra Ashbins to the number of nearly 200 per week were being emptied at the end of the year.

The Department has also cut and carried hay from the Cemetery, Sewage Works, and Platts Common Welfare Fields as last year.

The alterations to the Destructor have proved highly successful. The drying hearth was converted into a firing hearth, galvanized baskets on runners being fixed under each set of bars for the fish offal to be dried. As a result more refuse can be burned, while the fish offal is dried without offence, the vapour all being forced to pass through the fire. This latter success is particularly gratifying, as it is the only place to the knowledge of the makers of the Destructor and myself where this method has been tried.

Further methods of refuse disposal are under consideration. Obviously extra expense will have to be entailed in this direction as tipping costs nothing in "£ s. d." but rent, whilst any other method involves labour and plant. Continued tipping cannot, however, be considered.

I think it can be claimed that considerable progress has been made in the Cleansing Department and a higher standard of efficiency reached. Great credit is due to the workmen for the magnificent way in which they have fallen in with the newer methods of collection, for obviously a tremendous amount more work is being done, whilst the number of men has remained the same. There is room for still more progress in both collection and disposal, and no effort will be spared to maintain it.

Cleansing Department. Survey Report, 1921—1925.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Transport	Six horses	Six horses	Six horses	Six horses. Half use of Ford Ton Lorry from 22nd September	Six horses up to 5th March. Three horses from 5th March. Half use of Ford Ton Lorry. Whole use of 30-cwt. Lorry from March 26th
Staff	14 men	14 men	14 men	14 men	14 men
Cost	£2,444	£2,666	£2,759	£2,479	£2,651
Cost per house	15/6	16/-	16/6	15/-	15/8
Collection.					
Total Loads removed	9,082	9,638	9,173	9,450	8,262
Nightsoil					5,078
Dry Rubbish					3,064
Trade Refuse					120

Disposal. Tipped	9,082	8,916	7,905	8,717	7,021
Burned at Destructor				161	365
Farms		722	1,268	572	876
Ashpits emptied			6,740	7,037	7,381
Other work done				Cut and carted hay from Cemetery, Sewage Works and Welfare Fields	Cut and carted hay from Cemetery, Sewage Works and Welfare Fields
Also burned at Destructor				206 bins of Fish Offal. 16 bins of Butchers' Offal. All meat condemned during the year	618 bins of Fish Offal. 319 bins of Butchers' Offal. All meat condemned during the year.

Where any column has been left blank, it is owing to no records of the item concerned having been kept.

Outstanding Costs :

1922.—Purchase of a Horse for £55.

1923.—Purchase of a Horse for £35; Destructor £211; Grass Mower £21 17s. 0d.

1925.—Purchase of a new 30-cwt. Motor £310; Alterations and repairs to Destructor £61 16s. 0d.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally. You will notice from the following tables the number of notifications received during the past five years. Last year the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was considerably increased, but on the other hand, we had eighteen fewer cases of Pneumonia, and also a third less cases of Erysipelas. The increase in the Scarlet Fever occurred simultaneously with an epidemic in a neighbouring district and may thus be accounted for. Fifteen of the cases of Diphtheria were those of children ten years of age and under. The supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin is always available, being provided by the Council free of cost, and any medical man may have a supply for the asking. As this remedy is most successful when promptly used, I venture to submit that in doubtful cases it would be better to give an injection of serum rather than wait for the result of the examination of the swab.

The following tables are self-explanatory.

Notifications of Infectious Disease in each Ward during the Year 1925.

Disease.	H.C.	H.	St. P.	E.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever ...	19	16	22	14	71
Diphtheria ...	4	5	12	—	21
Pneumonia ...	4	20	18	14	56
Erysipelas ...	4	4	3	3	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	2	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Fever and Sepsis	—	—	1	1	2
Enteric and Para-Typhoid	1	—	1	—	2
Acute Ante. Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	7	12	21	4	44
„ Non-Pulmonary	4	3	5	2	14

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the Year 1925.**

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	71	52	1
Diphtheria ...	21	20	2
Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid ...	1 & 1—2	2	—
Puerperal Fever ...	2	—	—
Pneumonia ...	56	1	14
Erysipelas ...	14	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	2
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	1	—	—

**Notifiable Diseases (including Tuberculosis)
during the Years 1921 to 1924.**

Disease.	1921	1922	1923	1924
Scarlet Fever ...	57	18	19	32
Diphtheria ...	31	22	11	12
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid	11	5	1	2
Erysipelas ...	21	19	15	21
Pneumonia ...	97	71	50	74
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	8	5	—	3
Chicken-Pox ...	—	84	21	—
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—(a) Pulmonary ...	50	39	42	64
(b) Non-pulmonary	23	24	18	18

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is kindly undertaken by the County Council, but I fear not as much use has been made of this facility as might have been. Our arrangements for isolation are the Fever Hospital at Barnsley, to which we are joint contributors, and in all cases notified disinfection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and his staff where necessary.

No return cases or carrier cases have been discovered.

No cases of Dysentery, Malaria or Trench Fever were notified last year, or previously during the past five years, with the exception of one case of Malaria in the year 1922, and no cases of Small-Pox have occurred for many years.

No use has been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, or of the recently developed Artificial Methods of immunization against these diseases.

No Primary Vaccinations nor Re-Vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-Pox prevention) Regulations 1917.

No facilities are available in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. As mentioned just previously, the disinfection of premises and articles which have been exposed to infection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and his staff, but until we possess a proper steam disinfector this method cannot be looked upon as entirely satisfactory.

To go more into detail :

Scarlet Fever. You will see from the notifications that this disease was prevalent throughout our district and occasioned one death. The notifications in St. Peter's Ward may appear large, but it must be remembered that the 300 new houses in West Street are really in that Ward and so counted in this total.

Fifty-two cases were sent to the Fever Hospital and nineteen nursed at home.

Diphtheria. We had 21 cases of this disease, or 9 more than the previous year. Twenty of the cases were sent to the Fever Hospital and of these one proved fatal. The other fatal case being a child of three, nursed at home.

Pneumonia. We had 56 cases notified in the year, the smallest number, with the exception of 1923, during the past five years. As you will see from the Ward totals, they were fairly distributed amongst the Wards, with the exception of the Hoyland Common Ward, where only four cases occurred, in contrast to 20, 18 and 14 in the other three Wards. Whether it is the higher altitude of this Ward, or the difference in diagnosis, I do not venture to say. One baby was notified when only six weeks old, thirteen altogether being under two years, eight of the latter being under a year old. Of the remainder 23 were 10 years of age or less, making a total of 36 children. In many cases the services of the District Nurses have proved very useful and it would be a great advantage if it were more widely known that their help and assistance is freely available to all cases of a similar nature.

Enteric Fever. The two cases notified under this head were: first, a case of Para-Typhoid in a boy of seven years of age, who had rather a protracted illness, being detained in the hospital for three months, but eventually making a good recovery; and second, a young woman of 24 years, notified as Enteric Fever, found at the Fever Hospital to be mistaken diagnosis, and promptly transferred to the Beckett Hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica. The two cases of this disease notified were a woman of 53 years and a baby of one year, and both cases proved fatal. You will notice from the appended tables that seven cases altogether have been notified during the past five years, of which five have been fatal.

Puerperal Fever. One case was Puerperal Fever, the young woman making a good recovery; and the other of the two cases notified was one of Puerperal Sepsis, she also making a good recovery.

Of the cases of infectious disease not coming under the Notification Act the most prominent appear to be **Influenza and Whooping Cough**, we having had 37 deaths from Influenza and 26 from Whooping Cough in the past five years and no year has escaped scot free. In consequence of an epidemic of these two diseases in April 1921, I advized the closing of the Girls' and Infants' Departments of the Elsecar Church of England Schools for a period of 3 weeks, and on May 2nd advized the closing of the Boys' Department of the same Schools for the same reason and the same time. On May 23rd I advized the closing of the Infants' Department of the same Schools for a further period of three weeks in consequence of the continued pervallence of Whooping Cough. During that year we had the unusually large number of 15 deaths from Whooping Cough.

Measles. As I have previously mentioned, this disease appears to visit us in cycles, and we had a visitation in 1923 when we had 11 deaths. In consequence of this epidemic I advized the closing of the Infants' Department of the Elsecar Church of England Schools for a period of three weeks, and on April 24th, when the disease had meandered up to Hoyland, I advized the closing of the Infants' School of the Church of England in Market Street. A month later, on May 28th, when the epidemic had reached Hoyland Common, I advized the closing of the Infants' Department of the Council Schools there, after which we had no further trouble. Many people have not yet come to recognize the seriousness of Measles, from which, at times, we have these deaths, but on the other hand are very much more afraid of Scarlet Fever, which is now usually a very mild disease.

We have considerable difficulty in getting early information of these non-notifiable diseases, but the School-Warden is very good in giving me any information which he thinks may be valuable.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1		1	4				1	
5	5	1	4	1			1	
10	3	2		5				1
15	3	2			1	2		
20	3	3			1			
25	3	5						
35	1	1			3	1		
45	3	3			2	1		
55	3	1						
65 and over	1				1			
TOTALS	25	19	8	6	8	4	2	1

From the foregoing table you will observe that we had 44 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in the year 1925, and 14 new cases of Non-Pulmonary in the same period. This is a decrease of 20 on the year 1924 of Pulmonary cases, which was the largest number notified in the five years. One old man was notified when 75 years of age. Needless to say, he didn't live long.

The treatment of these cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis is largely in the hands of the County Council through their Dispensaries and Sanatoria. Domiciliary treatment is not very satisfactory in many of the cases, as it is very unusual for a patient to obtain a separate bed, and a separate bedroom is practically out of the question.

During the year 20 of our cases were admitted to various Sanatoria and 22 cases discharged.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Under these regulations, on hearing of a young woman delivering milk for a farmer, who I knew had been notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the year 1914, I gave her notice to discontinue her occupation. After a week's time her Doctor received an intimation from the Medical Officer's Department of the West Riding County Council to the effect that she was not now suffering from any active form of Tuberculosis so I gave her permission to resume her work.

Public Health Act 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken during the year under the above section.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases were notified and all made a good recovery without any damage to the eyes.

	Treated	Treated	Vision	Vision	Total	
Cases	at	in	un-	im-	Blind-	
notified	home	hospital	impaired	paired	ness	Deaths
4	4	—	4	—	—	—

In all these cases the help of one of our two District Nurses is requisitioned to instruct the mother how to carry out the treatment prescribed, and also, by visiting the case most days, to see that it is carried out.

During the year we celebrated for the first time a "Health Week" and on the whole I think we may congratulate ourselves that we achieved a moderate amount of success. Owing to our inexperience we attempted more than we should have done; we had too many meetings, having one in each Ward on several nights, and in consequence it was a physical impossibility to attend them all or as many as one would have wished. We were very kindly assisted as Lecturers by several eminent Ladies and Medical Men. I enjoyed those Lectures I was able to attend and feel that some good may have been done by our efforts in trying to arouse the personal interest of the people in the subject of Health, both personal and public.

Finally, I wish to thank very sincerely both our Surveyor, Mr. Shepherd, and our Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Skitt, for their invaluable help, willingly given, in the compilation of this report. I have also to thank Colonel Raley, our Clerk, for so kindly furnishing me with a copy of the Council's Accounts for the year ending March 31st, 1925.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. L. ALLOTT.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council. Rate Fund Services

SERVICES.	EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF EACH SERVICE.								
	General.			Loan Charges.			Total Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Higher Education ...	51	14	7				51	14	7
Sewers and Sewage Disposal ...	919	8	9	1029	6	11	1948	15	8
Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse ...	2676	11	5	70	13	8	2747	5	1
Hospitals ...	491	15	9				491	15	9
Prevention of Disease ...	42	8	3				42	8	3
Salaries of Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor ...	386	17	1				386	17	1
Pleasure Grounds ...	56	11	3				56	11	3
Fees to Registrar for Lists of Births and Deaths ...	4	11	2				4	11	2
Privy Conversions ...				250	10	2	250	10	2
Mortuary ...	66	7	0				66	7	0
Assisted Housing Scheme under Housing, etc., Act, 1919 ...	5396	0	5	21805	7	3	27201	7	8
Other State-aided Housing Schemes ...	53	16	6	135	19	0	189	15	6
Allotments ...	174	5	6				174	5	6
Maintenance & Repair of Roads ...	5680	1	0	115	16	9	5795	17	9
Private Works ...	83	16	7				83	16	7
Public Lighting ...	931	12	8				931	12	8
Fire Brigade ...	94	13	0				94	13	0
Election Expenses ...	102	8	0				102	8	0
Town Hall ...	83	7	8				83	7	8
Administrative Expenses not allocated to specific Services:									
(1) Salaries of Officers ...	684	8	5				684	8	5
(2) Other Administrative Charges ...	699	1	8				699	1	8
Legal Expenses ...	63	17	5				63	17	5
Cemetery ...	424	16	10	367	13	6	792	10	4
	£19168	10	11	£23775	7	3	£42943	18	2

Summary of Accounts for the Year ending 31st March, 1925.

SPECIFIC INCOME OF EACH SERVICE.				NET COST OF EACH SERVICE.		
From County Council.	Government Grants.	Other Income.	Total Receipts.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	16 8		16 8	50 17 11		
		24 18 6	24 18 6	1923 17 2		
		59 17 4	59 17 4	2687 7 9		
				491 15 9		
				42 8 3		
173 0 9			173 0 9	213 16 4		
				56 11 3		
				4 11 2		
				250 10 2		
				66 7 0		
	16554 17 10	10477 0 4	27031 18 2	169 9 6		
	30 0 0	101 3 10	131 3 10	58 11 8		
		205 9 2	205 9 2	Cr. 31 3 8		
488 3 2	105 0 0	31 18 0	625 1 2	5170 16 7		
		331 15 0	331 15 0	Cr. 247 18 5		
				931 12 8		
				94 13 0		
				102 8 0		
		12 15 0	12 15 0	70 12 8		
				684 8 5		
				699 1 8		
				63 17 5		
		211 5 1	211 5 1	581 5 3		
£661 3 11	£16690 14 6	£11456 2 3	£28808 0 8	Dr. 14414 19 7		
				Cr. 279 2 1		
				£14135 17 6		

LOAN AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

SERVICES.	CAPITAL RECEIPTS.								
	From Loans.			From Sales & other Sources.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sewers and Sewage Disposal ...	2563	0	0				2563	0	0
Refuse Collection, Disposal and Destruction									
Privy Conversions				296	3	11	296	3	11
Assisted Housing Scheme 1919 Act	19690	0	0	245	12	9	19935	12	9
Other State-aided Housing Schemes	5295	0	0				5295	0	0
Street Improvements... ..									
Steam Roller									
Cemetery									
	£27548	0	0	£541	16	8	28089	16	8
Balances in hand at commencement of year				...		...	757	9	6
Balances overdrawn at commencement of year				...		...			
Balances in hand at end of year				...		...			
Balances overdrawn at end of year				...		...	30	3	5
							£28877	9	7

AGGREGATE RATE FUND ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
Rate Fund Services		From Ministry of Transport	
(brought forward)	... 14135 17 6	in lieu of fees for the	
Council's Contributions—		Licensing of Hackney	
National Health and		Carriages ...	11 10 0
Unemployment Insurance	170 4 2	Bank Interest ...	68 2 11
Re King Street Houses	... 37 14 4	License Fees ...	15 6 0
Water for Hydrants	... 160 0 0	Rents ...	40 18 5
Miscellaneous ...	... 13 10 7	Miscellaneous ...	1 1 6
	14517 6 7	General District Rate ...	16264 7 10
Nett Balance in hand at end		Treasury in lieu of Rates ...	5 6 0
of year ...	... 4430 3 0½	Overseers' Precept—Higher	
		Education ...	40 0 0
			16446 12 8
		Nett Balance in hand at	
		commencement of year ...	2500 16 11½
			£18947 9 7½

